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(56) Documents Cited

US 5826528 A US 5586944 A US 3191936 A

(58) Field of Search

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Online : WPI, EPODOC, JAPRO

(54) Abstract Title

Golf club head with loft and lie adjustment notch

(57) A golf club head comprises a front face arranged for impact with a golf ball, a heel portion, a toe portion, and a hosel with a neck connected to the heel portion, wherein a notch 64 is formed in the lower surface of the hosel neck having a depth that varies along its length L and a critical dimension 66 measured between the upper surface 20 of the hosel neck and a point 63 on the depth of the notch is less than the outside diameter of the hosel. This permits the desired orientation of the bore of the hosel to be adjusted by bending the hosel neck at the notch 64. The maximum width of the notch may be substantially perpendicular to the front impact face of the golf club head. The hosel may have a top edge 14a disposed at an acute angle A to the longitudinal axis S of the shaft 13. The golf club head may further comprise a perimeter weighting element protruding rearwardly from the front face.

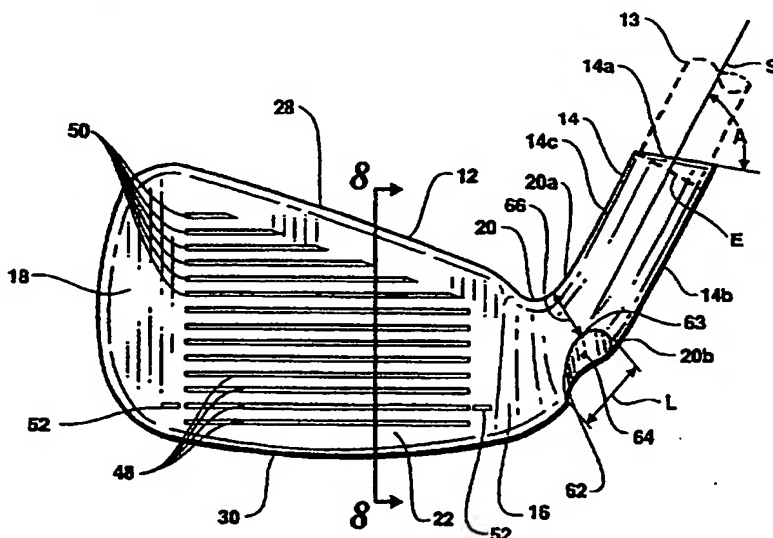


Fig.6

102(b)

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

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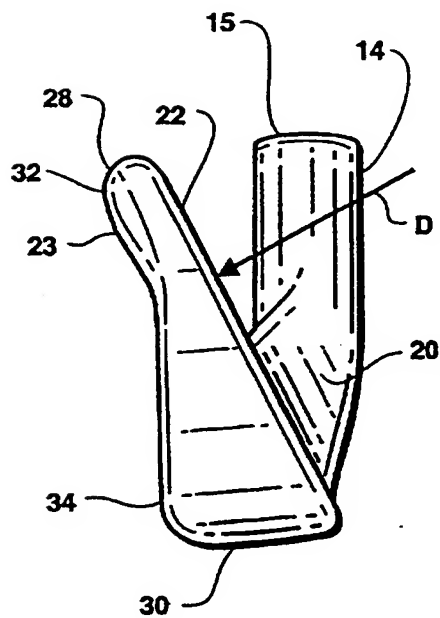
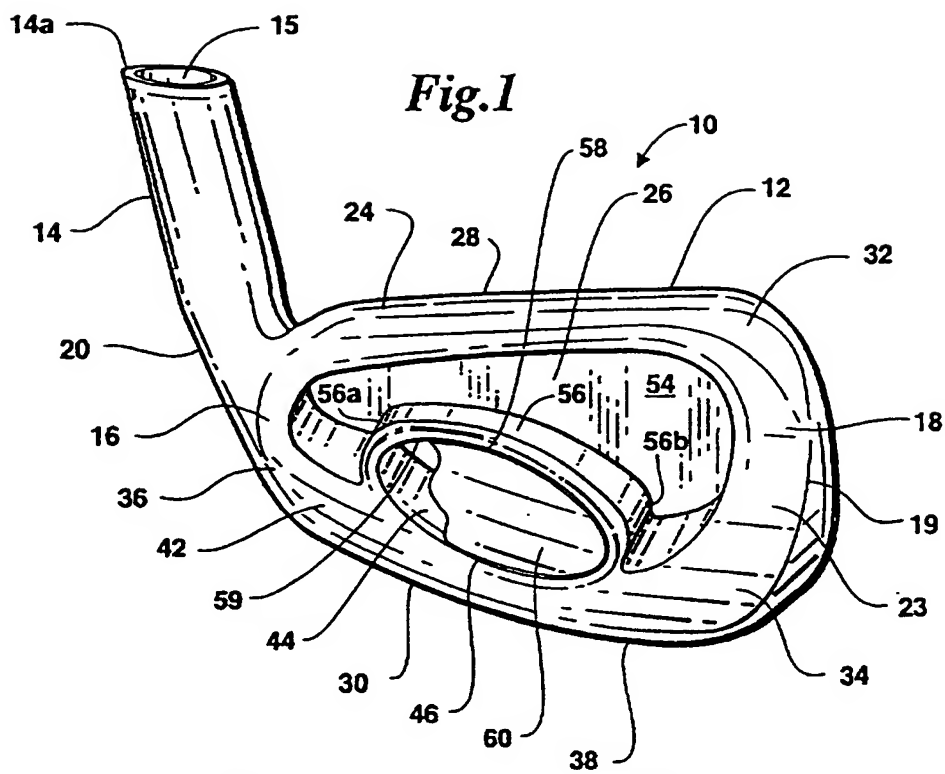


Fig. 2

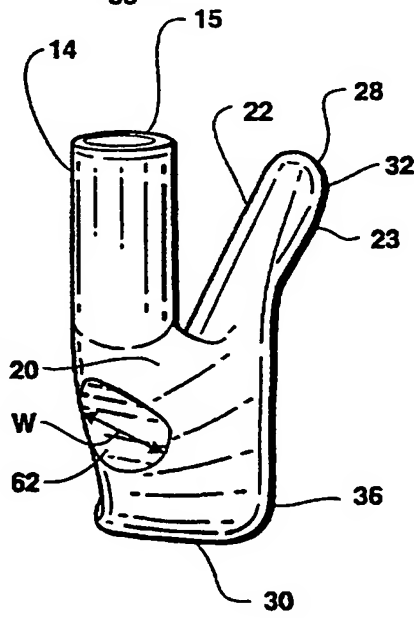
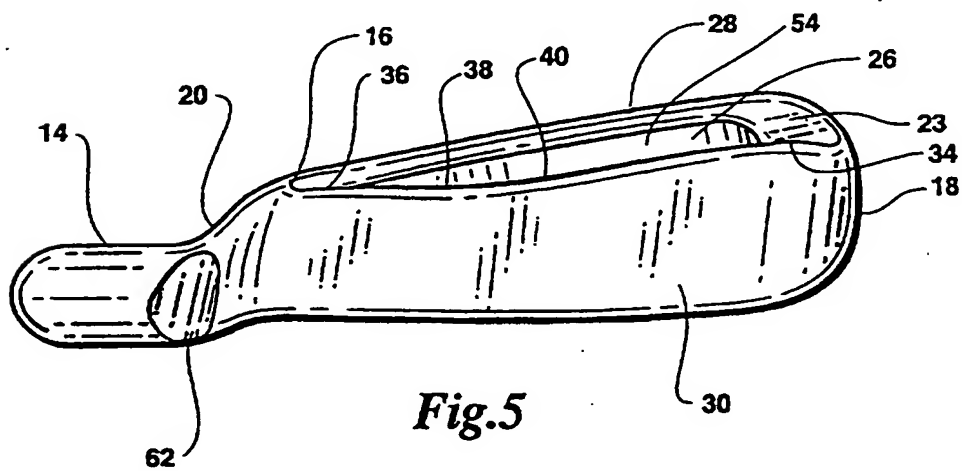
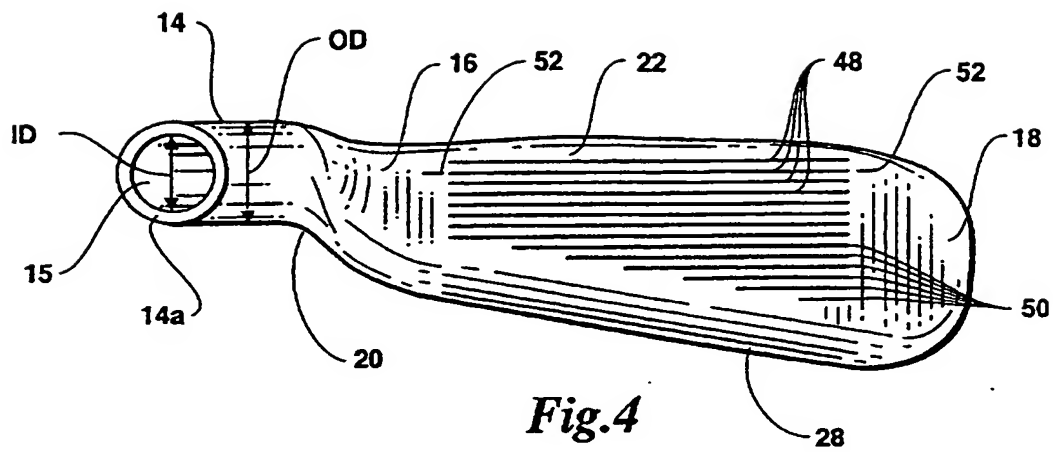


Fig. 3



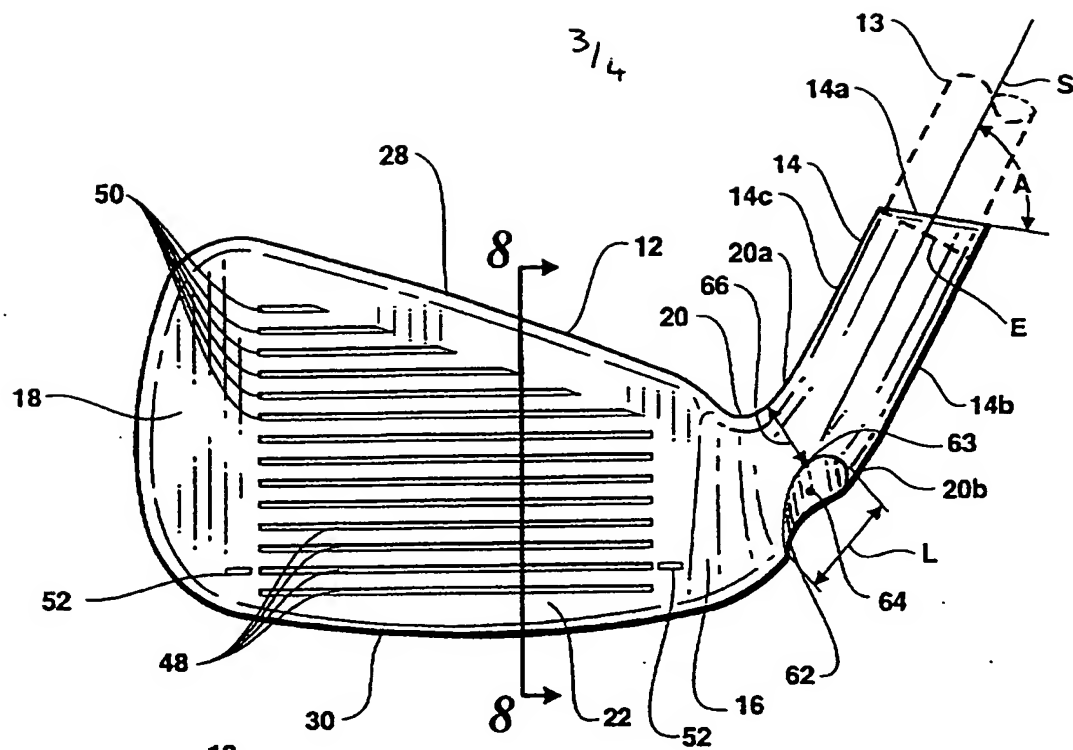


Fig. 6

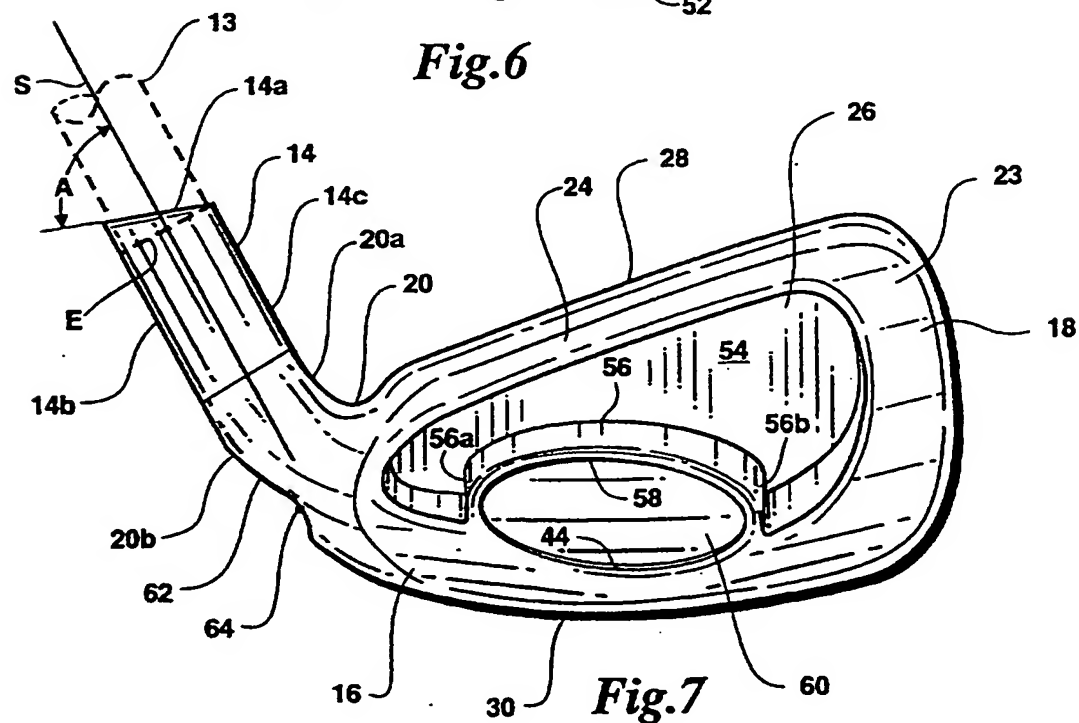
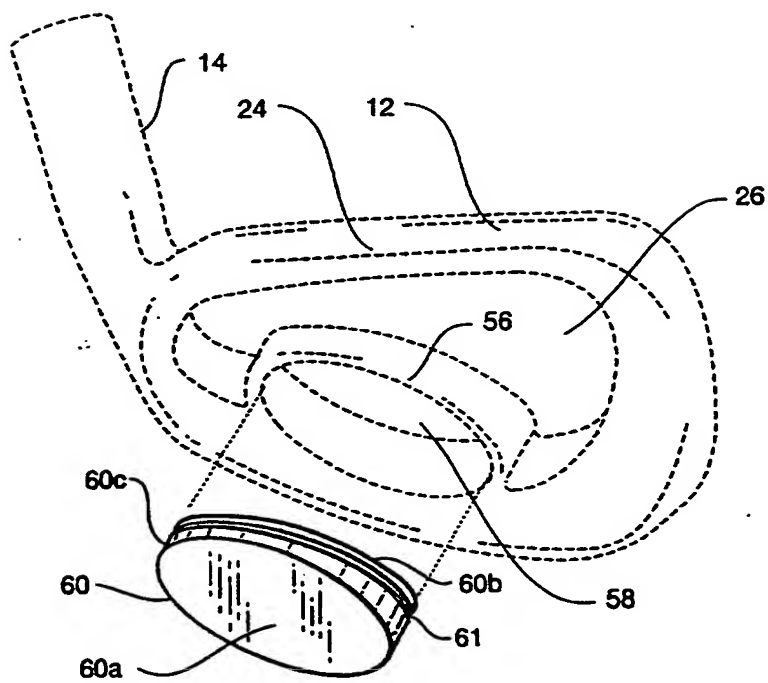
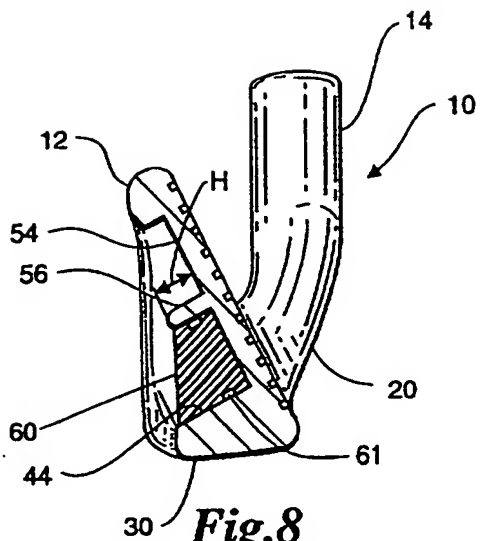


Fig. 7

L/L_T



GOLF CLUB HEAD WITH LOFT AND LIE ADJUSTMENT NOTCH

This invention relates generally to golf equipment and, in particular, to a golf club head with a notch for making loft and lie adjustments.

U.S. Patent No. 4,512,577 to Karsten Solheim discloses an iron type golf club having a club head and a shaft. The club head includes a body, and a narrowed neck which connects the body to a hosel which receives the lower end of the shaft. The narrowed neck has a maximum dimension at its mid section that is smaller than the outside diameter of the hosel. When adjusting loft and lie angles of the club head, bending occurs at the narrowed neck. While the club head disclosed in the Solheim patent permits satisfactory loft and lie adjustments, it is recognized that further improvements are possible.

In one aspect, the invention provides a golf club head according to an improvement includes a front face arranged for impact with a golf ball, a heel portion and a toe portion. A hosel having a neck connected to the heel portion of the body has an outside diameter. The hosel contains a bore for receiving one end of a golf club shaft having a longitudinal axis, and the bore has a desired orientation relative to the body. The hosel neck has an upper surface and a lower surface when viewed from a direction which is generally normal to the front face. A notch is formed in the lower surface of the hosel neck. The notch has a depth that varies along its length. A critical dimension measured between the upper surface of the hosel neck and a point on the depth of the notch is less than the outside diameter of the hosel so that the desired orientation of the bore relative to the body may

be adjusted by bending the neck at the notch. The hosel has a top edge disposed at an acute angle to the shaft longitudinal axis when viewed in the direction which is generally normal to the front face.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a golf club head embodying a loft and lie adjustment notch according to the present
10 invention;

Fig. 2 is a toe end view of the golf club head of Fig.1;

Fig. 3 is a heel end view of the golf club head of Fig.1;
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Fig. 4 is top view of the golf club head of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the golf club head of Fig. 1;

20 Fig. 6 is a front elevational view of the golf club head of Fig. 1 ;

Fig. 7 is a rear elevational view of the golf club head of Fig. 1 ;

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Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken along lines 8-8 in Fig. 6; and

Fig. 9 is an exploded view of the golf club head of Fig. 1;
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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to Figs. 1-7, an iron type golf club head 10 includes a body 12 and a hosel 14 containing a cylindrical
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bore 15 for receiving one end of a golf club shaft 13 (Fig. 6). The hosel 14 has an inside diameter ID and an outside diameter OD as best seen in Fig. 4. Although the club head 10 is shown as a five-iron it could also be any iron-type club head from a one-iron to a wedge. The body 12 has a heel portion 16 and a toe portion 18 that are spaced apart. The hosel 14 includes a neck 20 connected to the heel portion 16 of the body 12. The club head 10 is preferably cast from suitable metal such as stainless steel. A front face 22 arranged for impact with a golf ball (not shown) is provided on the body 12 and extends between the body heel and toe portions 16, 18 along a frontal portion of the body 12. Disposed rearwardly of the front face 22 is a back face 23. When viewed as in Fig. 6 from a direction D (Fig. 2) which is generally normal to the front face 22, the neck 20 has an upper surface 20a and a lower surface 20b.

A perimeter weighting element 24 protrudes rearwardly from the front face 22 and defines a primary cavity 26 in the back face 23. The perimeter weighting element 24 includes a top rail 28 and a sole 30. The primary cavity 26 is defined at its upper extremity by the top rail 28 and at its lower extremity by the sole 30. The top rail 28 extends between the body heel and toe portions 16, 18 along an upper portion of the body 12, and the sole 30 extends between the body heel and toe portions 16, 18 along a lower portion of the body 12. The perimeter weighting element 24 also includes an upper toe weight 32 adjacent a toe end of the top rail 28, a lower toe weight 34 adjacent a toe end of the sole 30, and a lower heel weight 36 adjacent a heel end of the sole 30. The toe portion 18 of the body 12 has a back edge 19 that is indented toward the front face 22 between the top rail 28 and sole 30 separating the upper toe weight 32 from the

lower toe weight 34.

The upper and lower toe weights 32,34 and the lower heel weight 36 provide the club head 10 with resistance to twisting movement about a vertical axis through the body 12 as a result of the front face 22 impacting a golf ball near the heel portion 16 or the toe portion 18 of the body 12. The sole 30 has a lower trailing edge 38 that includes an indentation 40 (Fig. 5) between the lower heel and toe weights 34, 36 as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,621,813 to Karsten Solheim. Located adjacent the lower trailing edge 38 of the sole 30 is a lower back surface 42 of the perimeter weighting element 24. This lower back surface 42 preferably slopes upwardly and inwardly from the trailing edge 38 toward the front face 22. The lower back surface 42 merges with a lower inner surface 44 of the perimeter weighting element 24 along an upper trailing edge 46 of the sole 30. The indentation 40 and the sloping orientation of the lower back surface 42 serve to redistribute material in the body 12 in a manner that increases the relative sizes of the lower heel and toe weights 34, 36 thereby increasing the resistance of the club head 10 to the above-mentioned twisting movement.

As seen in Figs. 4 and 6, grooves 48, 50 are formed in the front face 22 of the body 12. The grooves 48, 50 are elongated in a direction extending between the heel and toe portions 16, 18 of the body 12 and include a set of grooves 48 of equal length and a set of grooves 50 of varying length. A pair of visual indicators 52 such as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 643,099 to J. A. Solheim may be provided on the front face 22.

The primary cavity 26 defined by the perimeter weighting element 24 has a bottom surface 54. Formed integrally on

the primary cavity bottom surface 54 is an interior wall 56 that extends from a first end 56a located adjacent the body heel portion 16 through the primary cavity 26 between the top rail 28 and the sole 30 to a second end 56b located adjacent the body toe portion 18. The first and second ends 56a, 56b of the interior wall 56 are integrally connected to the perimeter weighting element 24 adjacent the body heel and toe portions 16, 18 defining a secondary cavity 58 within the primary cavity 26. The inner surface 44 of the perimeter weighting element 24 is disposed between the first and second ends 56a, 56b of the interior wall 56 and forms a lower extremity of the secondary cavity 58. An inner surface 59 of the interior wall 58 forms an upper extremity of the secondary cavity 58. The interior wall 56 has a height dimension H (Fig. 8) that varies between its first and second ends 56a, 56b as seen in Figs. 1 and 7. It will be understood that the height dimension H of the interior wall 56 is greater at the second end 56b which is adjacent the body toe portion 18 than at the first end 56a which is adjacent the body heel portion 16.

A weight adjustment member 60 (partially broken away in Fig. 1) having a predetermined volume is disposed in the secondary cavity 58 and is secured therein by suitable adhesive such as epoxy. The weight adjustment member 60 is selected from a plurality of weight adjustment members (not shown) that have the same predetermined volume but have different densities and thus different weights. This plurality of weight adjustment members preferably covers a range from about four grams to about thirty grams in one gram increments. This range of weights should be sufficient to cover different shaft lengths and different types of shafts that may be attached to the club head 10. Therefore, the desired weight of the club head 10 may be

adjusted without changing the predetermined volume of the weight adjustment member 60. By selecting a weight adjustment member 60 of proper weight, manufacturing tolerances can be overcome and the swingweight of a golf club may be adjusted. The weight adjustment member 60 is preferably formed of plastic. Since the weight adjustment member 60 is located near the center of gravity of the club head 10, the club head center of gravity will not change significantly when selecting any of the plurality of weight adjustment members.

As shown in Fig. 9, the weight adjustment member 60 has a top surface 60a, a bottom surface 60b, and a side surface 60c extending between the top and bottom surfaces 60a, 60b. A groove 61 formed in the side surface 60c extends peripherally of the weight adjustment member 60. In order to secure the weight adjustment member 60 in the secondary cavity 58, epoxy is applied to the bottom surface 60b thereof. Any excess epoxy collects in the groove 61 and is prevented from being pushed out of the secondary cavity 58.

In order to provide loft and lie adjustment of the club head 10, a notch 62 having a depth that varies along its length L is formed in the lower surface 20b of the neck 20. As seen in Fig. 3, the notch 62 has a maximum width dimension W that is substantially perpendicular to the front face 22. It will be understood that the maximum width dimension W of the notch 62 could be arranged at various angles to the front face 22 and, therefore, is not limited to being arranged as shown in Fig. 3. The notch 62 has a point of maximum depth 64 (Figs. 6 and 7) preferably located on its maximum width dimension W. A critical dimension 66 (Fig. 6) measured between the upper surface 20a of the neck 20 and a point 63 on the depth of

the notch 62 is less than the outside diameter OD of the hosel 14. This critical dimension 66 allows bending of the hosel 14 to occur only at the neck 20 with no bending of the portion of the hosel 14 containing the bore 15.

- 5 The notch 62 may be positioned so that points 63 and 64 coincide if desired.

Referring to Figs. 6 and 7, the hosel 14 has a top edge 14a that is disposed at an acute angle A of approximately
10 60 to 80 degrees with respect to the longitudinal axis S of the shaft 13 when viewed from the direction D (Fig. 2). This acute angle A significantly increases the cross sectional area of the shaft 13 at the top edge 14a of the hosel 14 thereby reducing shaft stress at the hosel top
15 edge 14a. In a prior art club head such as shown in U.S. Patent No. 4,512,577, the hosel 14 would have a top edge E that is perpendicular to the longitudinal axis S of the shaft 13. This prior art arrangement results in the smallest possible cross sectional area of the shaft 13 at
20 the hosel top edge E, and consequently the highest shaft stress. Also, it will be understood that the hosel top edge 14a is oriented so that the hosel 14 has more mass on its heel side 14b than on its toe side 14c. This distribution of material in the hosel 14 increases the
25 moment of inertia of the club head 10.

CLAIMS:

- 5 1. A golf club head comprising:
a body having a front face arranged for impact with
a golf ball, a heel portion and a toe portion;
a hosel having an outside diameter and containing a
bore for receiving one end of a golf club shaft, said bore
10 having a desired orientation relative to said body, said
hosel having a neck connected to said heel portion of said
body, said hosel neck having an upper surface and a lower
surface when viewed from a direction which is generally
normal to said front face; and a notch formed in the lower
15 surface of said hosel neck; said notch having a depth that
varies along its length, a critical dimension measured
between the upper surface of said hosel neck and a point
on said depth of said notch being less than the outside
diameter of said hosel whereby the desired orientation of
20 said bore relative to said body may be adjusted by bending
said neck at said notch.
2. The golf club head of claim 1, wherein said notch has
a maximum width dimension and a point of maximum depth
25 located on said maximum width dimension.
3. The golf club head of claim 2, wherein said maximum
width dimension is substantially perpendicular to said
front face.
- 30 4. The golf club head of claim 2, wherein said point on
said depth of said notch coincides with said point of
maximum depth.
- 35 5. The golf club head of claim 1, further comprising a

perimeter weighting element protruding rearwardly from said front face, said perimeter weighting element including a top rail which extends between said body heel and toe portion along an upper portions of said body, said
 5 perimeter weighting element also including a sole which extends between said body heel and toe portions along a lower portion of said body.

6. The golf club head of claim 5, wherein said perimeter
 10 weighting element comprises an upper toe weight adjacent a toe end of said top rail, a lower toe weight adjacent a toe end of said sole, and a lower heel weight adjacent a heel end of said sole.

15 7. The golf club head of claim 1, wherein the golf club shaft has a longitudinal axis, and wherein said hosel has a top edge disposed at an acute angle to said shaft longitudinal axis when viewed in the direction which is generally normal to said front face.

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8. In a golf club head including a body having a front face arranged for impact with a golf ball, a heel portion, a toe portion a hosel having an outside diameter and containing a bore for receiving one end of a golf club
 25 shaft, said bore having a desired orientation relative to said body, said hosel having a neck connected to said heel portion of said body, said hosel neck having an upper surface and a lower surface when viewed from a direction which is generally normal to said front face, the
 30 improvement comprising:

a notch formed in the lower surface of said hosel neck, said notch having a depth that varies along its length, a critical dimension measured between the upper
 35 surface of said hosel neck and a point on said depth of

said notch being less than the outside diameter of said hosel whereby the desired orientation of said bore relative to said body may be adjusted by bending said neck at said notch.

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9. In the golf club head of claim 8, wherein said notch has a maximum width dimension and a point of maximum depth located on said maximum width dimension.

10 10. In the golf club head of claim 8, wherein the golf club shaft has a longitudinal axis, and wherein said hosel has a top edge disposed at an acute angle to said shaft longitudinal axis when viewed in the direction which is generally normal to said front face.

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11. In the golf club head of claim 10, wherein said hosel top edge is oriented so that said hosel has more mass on a heel side than on a toe side thereof.

20 12. In the golf club head of claim 8, further comprising a perimeter weighting element protruding rearwardly from said front face, said perimeter weighting element including a top rail which extends between said body heel and toe portions along an upper portion of said body, a
25 sole which extends between said body heel and toe portions along a lower portion of said body, an upper toe weight adjacent a toe end of said top rail, a lower toe weight adjacent a toe end of said sole, and a lower heel weight adjacent a heel end of said sole.

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13. A golf club head substantially as anyone embodiment herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.



Application No: GB 0016201.6
Claims searched: 1-13

Examiner: Paul Makin
Date of search: 10 October 2000

Patents Act 1977 Search Report under Section 17

Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.R): A6D

Int Cl (Ed.7): A63B 53/02, 53/04, 53/06.

Other: Online : WPI, EPODOC, JAPIO

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
Y	US 5626528 (TOULON) see groove 26	1,2,3, 4,8,9
Y	US 5586944 (NAGAMOTO et al) see groove 5	1,2,3 4,8,9
Y	US 3191936 (GUIER) see notch 40	1,2,3 4,8,9

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.